

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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OF THE COMMON PEOPLE.

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SATURDAY, JAN. 25 1919.

WHOLE NUMBER 1263

MAJ. GEN. C. T. MENOHER



A new photograph of Maj. Gen. Charles T. Menoher, new director of the United States air service, who has been decorated with the distinguished service medal for his work as commander of the Rainbow division.

MAY RELEASE PLAYERS

Head of American League Confers With General March.

Ban Johnson Continues Efforts to Get Baseball Men Out of Army in Time for Spring Training.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Ban Johnson, president of the American league, called at the war department in connection with his efforts to get baseball players out of the army in time for the spring training and preparation for the coming season. He took with him a list of players, and war department officials undertook to locate them for him in order that the clubs may arrange to have them in uniform for discharge.

Mr. Johnson conferred with General March, chief of staff. So far as is known there will be no change in the policy of the department not to issue any special order in favor of baseball players, but to treat them as all other soldiers are treated and leave it to their immediate commanders to pass upon their applications for discharge.

Since the league players have their places awaiting them, however, they fall within the class of soldiers commanding officers have been authorized to discharge without delay where military efficiency would not be injured by that action.

This order of the government will affect the White Sox very little, according to South side officials. Two of the club's able-bodied catchers are in the army in France and have seen some thrilling service on the firing line. They are Joe Jenkins and George Less, Jr. The team is well fortified behind the plate, however, with Ray Schalk, world's greatest receiver, in Chicago, prepared to enter the fray in the fresh season.

The entire Sox team that finished the season in 1918 is out of service and free to enter baseball at the first call.

Chicago Cub officials are particularly interested in the decision of the war department concerning men still in the service abroad. They have only two men over there, but one of these men is worth half dozen star players. He is Pitcher Grover Alexander, who is doing duty with the Three Hundred and Forty-second field artillery on the Rhine.

All the clubs in the National league will be more or less affected by the ruling of the war department.

Protests Held Down Ticket Tax.

Washington.—Taxes on amusement admissions will not be increased by the war revenue bill. The conferees agreed to rescind their previous decision to increase the rate from 10 to 20 per cent. The new decision followed receipt of petitions bearing thousands of names protesting against the proposed increase. In their agreement the conferees decided to let the present tax of one cent on each 10 cents paid for amusement admissions remain in effect, but to increase the tax on cabaret admissions from 10 to 15 per cent, and also that on club dues from 10 to 15 per cent.

Krupps Gun Plant Working for U. S.

Coblenz.—The Krupp plant at Essen began working for the United States Government. The task undertaken by the Krupps consists of making parts for 72 incomplete cannon, rejected by the American authorities as part of the war material offered by the Germans under the terms of the armistice.

NO INCREASE IN AMUSEMENT TAX

Conferees Agree to Rescind Previous Decision to Raise Rate.

FINISH INCOME TAX SECTION

Both Houses of Congress Ratify Important Part of Measure—Table Gives Tax Individuals Will Have to Pay.

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The tax of one cent on each ten cents paid for admission applies to theaters, moving pictures, entertainments, baseball grounds, circuses and other amusements.

Receive Deluge of Protests.

The conferees recently determined to make the rate one cent on each dime paid under 30 cents—to exempt cheaper moving picture theaters—and two cents on each ten cents in excess of 30 cents, and thereby brought upon themselves a deluge of protests. Petitions against the increase bearing more than 350,000 names had been received and representatives of the amusement interests had planned to submit personal protests.

The proposal to let the present tax stand was made by Chairman Simmons of the senate managers, and was accepted by the house managers by a majority vote, with Representatives Kitchen of North Carolina and Fordney of Michigan favoring the 20 per cent rate.

Conferees on the new two-year war revenue bill have completed their work on the income tax section of the measure. The last revision of that important measure of the bill has been concluded. The last word has been said, except perhaps a few ineffectual protests when the conference report comes up for ratification in both houses.

It may therefore be stated that the income tax will be that the American people must pay for the year 1918 and also for the year 1919, and thereafter unless a Republican congress about to come into being should amend the pending law.

On Individual Incomes.

On incomes of individuals the tax is to be as follows:

"For the calendar year 1918, 12 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216; provided, that in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first \$4,000 of such amount shall be 6 per cent.

"For each calendar year thereafter 8 per cent of the amount of the net income in excess of the credits provided in section 216; provided, that in the case of a citizen or resident of the United States the rate upon the first \$4,000 of such amount shall be 4 per cent."

In addition to the above the surtaxes on large incomes range from 1 per cent on net incomes in excess of \$5,000 and not in excess of \$6,000 to 65 per cent on the income in excess of \$1,000,000.

How It Will Work Out.

Under these provisions the income tax to be paid by a married person or head of a family with no dependents, not including exemptions for bonds or taxable dividends, would be as follows for the calendar year 1918 and for the year 1919.

Income.	Tax of 1918.	Tax of 1919.
2,500	30	20
3,000	60	40
3,500	90	60
4,000	120	80
4,500	150	100
5,000	180	120
5,500	210	140
6,000	240	160
6,500	270	180
7,000	300	200
7,500	330	220
8,000	360	240
8,500	390	260
9,000	420	280
9,500	450	300
10,000	480	320
10,500	510	340
11,000	540	360
11,500	570	380
12,000	600	400
12,500	630	420
13,000	660	440
13,500	690	460
14,000	720	480
14,500	750	500
15,000	780	520
15,500	810	540
16,000	840	560
16,500	870	580
17,000	900	600
17,500	930	620
18,000	960	640
18,500	990	660
19,000	1,020	680
19,500	1,050	700
20,000	1,080	720
20,500	1,110	740
21,000	1,140	760
21,500	1,170	780
22,000	1,200	800
22,500	1,230	820
23,000	1,260	840
23,500	1,290	860
24,000	1,320	880
24,500	1,350	900
25,000	1,380	920
25,500	1,410	940
26,000	1,440	960
26,500	1,470	980
27,000	1,500	1,000
27,500	1,530	1,020
28,000	1,560	1,040
28,500	1,590	1,060
29,000	1,620	1,080
29,500	1,650	1,100
30,000	1,680	1,120
30,500	1,710	1,140
31,000	1,740	1,160
31,500	1,770	1,180
32,000	1,800	1,200
32,500	1,830	1,220
33,000	1,860	1,240
33,500	1,890	1,260
34,000	1,920	1,280
34,500	1,950	1,300
35,000	1,980	1,320
35,500	2,010	1,340
36,000	2,040	1,360
36,500	2,070	1,380
37,000	2,100	1,400
37,500	2,130	1,420
38,000	2,160	1,440
38,500	2,190	1,460
39,000	2,220	1,480
39,500	2,250	1,500
40,000	2,280	1,520
40,500	2,310	1,540
41,000	2,340	1,560
41,500	2,370	1,580
42,000	2,400	1,600
42,500	2,430	1,620
43,000	2,460	1,640
43,500	2,490	1,660
44,000	2,520	1,680
44,500	2,550	1,700
45,000	2,580	1,720
45,500	2,610	1,740
46,000	2,640	1,760
46,500	2,670	1,780
47,000	2,700	1,800
47,500	2,730	1,820
48,000	2,760	1,840
48,500	2,790	1,860
49,000	2,820	1,880
49,500	2,850	1,900
50,000	2,880	1,920
50,500	2,910	1,940
51,000	2,940	1,960
51,500	2,970	1,980
52,000	3,000	2,000
52,500	3,030	2,020
53,000	3,060	2,040
53,500	3,090	2,060
54,000	3,120	2,080
54,500	3,150	2,100
55,000	3,180	2,120
55,500	3,210	2,140
56,000	3,240	2,160
56,500	3,270	2,180
57,000	3,300	2,200
57,500	3,330	2,220
58,000	3,360	2,240
58,500	3,390	2,260
59,000	3,420	2,280
59,500	3,450	2,300
60,000	3,480	2,320
60,500	3,510	2,340
61,000	3,540	2,360
61,500	3,570	2,380
62,000	3,600	2,400
62,500	3,630	2,420
63,000	3,660	2,440
63,500	3,690	2,460
64,000	3,720	2,480
64,500	3,750	2,500
65,000	3,780	2,520
65,500	3,810	2,540
66,000	3,840	2,560
66,500	3,870	2,580
67,000	3,900	2,600
67,500	3,930	2,620
68,000	3,960	2,640
68,500	3,990	2,660
69,000	4,020	2,680
69,500	4,050	2,700
70,000	4,080	2,720
70,500	4,110	2,740
71,000	4,140	2,760
71,500	4,170	2,780
72,000	4,200	2,800
72,500	4,230	2,820
73,000	4,260	2,840
73,500	4,290	2,860
74,000	4,320	2,880
74,500	4,350	2,900
75,000	4,380	2,920
75,500	4,410	2,940
76,000	4,440	2,960
76,500	4,470	2,980
77,000	4,500	3,000
77,500	4,530	3,020
78,000	4,560	3,040
78,500	4,590	3,060
79,000	4,620	3,080
79,500	4,650	3,100
80,000	4,680	3,120
80,500	4,710	3,140
81,000	4,740	3,160
81,500	4,770	3,180
82,000	4,800	3,200
82,500	4,830	3,220
83,000	4,860	3,240
83,500	4,890	3,260
84,000	4,920	3,280
84,500	4,950	3,300
85,000	4,980	3,320
85,500	5,010	3,340
86,000	5,040	3,360
86,500	5,070	3,380
87,000	5,100	3,400
87,500	5,130	3,420
88,000	5,160	3,440
88,500	5,190	3,460
89,000	5,220	3,480
89,500	5,250	3,500
90,000	5,280	3,520
90,500	5,310	3,540
91,000	5,340	3,560
91,500	5,370	3,580
92,000	5,400	3,600
92,500	5,430	3,620
93,000	5,460	3,640
93,500	5,490	3,660
94,000	5,520	3,680
94,500	5,550	3,700
95,000	5,580	3,720
95,500	5,610	3,740
96,000	5,640	3,760
96,500	5,670	3,780
97,000	5,700	3,800
97,500	5,730	3,820
98,000	5,760	3,840
98,500	5,790	3,860
99,000	5,820	3,880
99,500	5,850	3,900
1,000,000	3,732,000	2,682,120

Popular Styles in Men's Furs



FOCH CALLED IN RUSSIAN TANGLE

Supreme Council of Peace Conference Discusses Wilson's Plan.

TO SEND MISSION TO POLAND

President May Name Taft or Root to Take His Place at Conference When He Returns to Washington.

Paris, Jan. 23.—A proposal by President Wilson regarding the Russian situation was discussed by the supreme council of the peace conference. The council took up consideration of the Polish question and decided to send a mission to Poland.

Foch Is Called by Peace Makers.

When the supreme council of the peace conference resumed its session this morning, the first order of business was the members of the council, Mr. Foch, the allies' commander in chief, General Weyand, his chief of staff, and Rear Admiral Hope, deputy first sea lord of the British admiralty board.

It was assumed from the presence of those military and naval officers that the Russian situation on the Baltic and on the land front was discussed.

The council continued the formulation of its concrete proposal on the Russian situation.

W. F. Massey, the premier of New Zealand, was present with the council for a short time.

Three Plans Before Council.

Principles of action have been decided upon in the main and virtually all that remains is to reduce the agreement to writing and get final assent to it by the delegates. There was no indication at the opening of the meeting as to which one of the three proposals already considered had been accepted or whether an entirely new plan had been worked out.

The policy of building a wall around bolshevism by encouraging lawful government is being spoken of as being foremost among the possibilities.

Fifth Delegation Question Up.

While the peace congress is getting into action the question of President Wilson's naming a fifth delegate to act on the American mission when he goes home has again arisen and the names of William H. Taft and Elihu Root have been mentioned. Mr. Wilson's decision as to the appointment of another delegate depends wholly upon whether he will consider it necessary to return to Europe after the adjournment of the American congress in March. There is absolutely no question that he feels he must return to America in time to sign bills that have been passed at Washington. He has no thought of signing them here on the theory that the embassy is American territory.

Wilson May Not Return.

So far the president has not been able to determine whether to return to the peace congress, because sufficient headway has not been made to indicate what may be hoped for in the approximately twenty days before his ship sails. He has expressed the hope that it would not be necessary for him to make another voyage across the Atlantic.

Chicago "Cop" Kills Thief.

Chicago, Jan. 23.—Patrolman Charles Carney of Warren avenue killed a burglar believed to be George Hart. Hart was shot through the heart and through the jugular vein after he had fired upon the policeman.

Nevada Ratifies Dry Bill.

Carson City, Nev., Jan. 23.—By a vote of 14 to 1 the state senate ratified the national prohibition amendment. The lower house of the Nevada legislature ratified the amendment Monday by a vote of 33 to 3.

FEDERAL CONTROL OF PACKING INTERESTS

OPPOSITION VOICED BY ARMOUR TO FEDERAL CONTROL OF ALL PACKING ADJUNCTS.

Prices Based on Cost of Output Urged—Inquiry Into Industry Is Assailed By Witness—U. S. Soon Is To Get Better Meat From South America.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Two congressional committees were occupied again in hearing witnesses who were questioned concerning evidence brought out at the Federal Trade Commission's meat packing inquiry. The committees have under consideration legislation providing for government control of the meat packing industry. J. Ogden Armour, President of the Armour Co., testified before the House Interstate Commerce Committee. He said his salary was \$25,000 and had never been any higher; asserted that Armour & Co. would welcome means to enable live stock producers to market their animals at a price based on the cost of production; suggested a central control of live stock shipments as a possible means of obtaining this, and renewed his opposition to a pending bill to empower the Government to take over control of adjuncts of the packing industry.

Before the Senate Agriculture Committee Thomas L. Logan was questioned again as to his activities in Washington for Swift & Co., the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and other corporations, and his friendship with Joseph P. Tumulty, Edward N. Hurley and other government officials. The committee also heard several independent packers. Congressmen who questioned Mr. Armour paid special attention to getting his views on the probable effects of the pending bill, replying to Representative Snook, of Ohio, Mr. Armour said he thought the bill probably meant ultimate government ownership of the packing industry, and he agreed with Representative Cooper, of Ohio, that if the bill were constitutional there was no limit as to how far the Government might reach out and invade the realm hitherto occupied by private industry. Representative Dillon, of South Dakota, tried to find out how cattle buyers determine prices. He drew from Mr. Armour admissions that Armour & Company insisted on having an equal division of the cattle offered at markets where there were only two packing plants, such as Ft. Worth and Denver, but the witness said there was no collusion; that the purchases were made on a basis of plant capacity.

"Sincerity" Frees War Objectors.

Washington.—Secretary Baker ordered the release of 113 conscientious objectors, held at Fort Leavenworth, the remission of the unexecuted portions of their sentences, their "honorable restoration to duty," and immediate discharge from the army. The men released comprise two classes. In one group are 30 men who heretofore have been recommended by the Board of Inquiry, headed by Judge Julian Mack, for furlough. Group 2 includes those men who the Board of Inquiry, on re-examination, found to be sincere, and who in its judgment would have been recommended for furlough if they had had opportunity of being examined by it before the court-martial proceedings. Secretary Baker instructed that the discharges granted these conscientious objectors should be written on a special form which includes the following remark: "This is a conscientious objector, who has done no military duty whatsoever and who refused to wear the uniform."

YANKS ARE GIVEN ROYAL WELCOME

Boston Serenades Heroes Who Arrive on the Troopship Melita.

MEN SHOWERED WITH GIFTS